

Department Store

Jewelry

Watch Repairs

Kodaks

When in the market for a gas engine, get our prices. We can give you a GRAY MARINE MOTOR, 10 horsepower for \$173 f. o. b. at factory; or a MONARCH, 10 to 15 horsepower, for \$400. The Monarch is a very fine engine, which the makers claim is superior to and cost less than the Union or Standard. The 10 to 15 horsepower machine weighs 1150 pounds.

Special Prices This Week

In Men's Mackinaw Clothing, Men's Sweaters and Winter Caps Ice Creepers, Winter Footwear, Ladies' Sweater Coats, German Socks and Heavy Underwear in Various Weights and Prices

Gasoline, Naphtha, Distillate, Keystone Grease, Vacuum Oil and other Gas Boat Supplies carried in Large Quantities. We also carry a full stock of Chandlery, Galvanized Boat Nails, Etc.

Always in the Lead on Groceries

F. MATHESON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 3:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S—EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers—Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSE, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:00 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:00.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMARKE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

OUR WEEKLY PEER AMID

Items of Interest Gathered From Here and There

Peter Jensen went down to Anita Bay during the week.

F. H. Gray has been slightly indisposed for several days.

Did you make a New Years resolution to pay up your subscription?

There are thirty-six men in the jail at Juneau for selling hooch to natives.

Man is made of dust; along comes the watering cart, and his name is mud.

Mr. N. L. Moen left the first of the week to look after his property at Anita Bay.

John Johnson was last Friday put on as night watchman, to serve with Louis Olsen.

Sergt. McNurney returned in the Humboldt from Haines, where he had been for about a week.

A bunch of fine calendars have been received from the Juneau Record, and distributed about town.

Ed Lyons and Jack Ryan left out in the Cora K. Monday, to prospect for king salmon down the channel.

Deputy Marshal Grant last week took an insane person from Juneau to Portland, and Mrs. Grant accompanied the marshal as far as Seattle.

The Jefferson put in her appearance from the south shortly after noon, Sunday, bringing a big mail and the attendant joy to the town people.

Mrs. W. C. Cook has been confined to her bed for the past couple of weeks with a severe attack of pneumonia, but at this writing the good lady's condition is reported improving.

A bunch of skating enthusiasts went down to Pat's Lake last Thursday night in the Gussie L. and skated until about one o'clock a. m. The ice was smooth, and a fine time was had.

At Ketchikan the young folks have moonlight skating parties on the lake, play hockey and have a fine time. We could do the same at Pat's Lake if we all had the same kind of energy they have at Ketchikan.

SENTINEL acknowledges a very pleasant fraternal visit from Richard Bushell, Jr., editor of the Skagway Interloper. Mr. Bushell came down in the Humboldt, and after attending to some business, left for his home town in the Jefferson.

An exchange says that there is every indication that the quartz mines of Southeastern Alaska will receive next summer more attention than they ever have before. Recent discoveries and reports of government experts have combined to attract the attention of the world to this district.

The water supply at the electric light plant ceased, one day last week, and for three nights the town was illuminated by oil lamps. Saturday, however, the Palmer Bros. got the pipes thawed out, and since that time we have had our electricity. The old town looks pretty dark without electric lights.

"Just as the sun rose this morning the moon was going down straight up Third street. It was full—naturally, after being out all night—and looked as many a man's head has felt after the same kind of an experience, as big as a cart wheel."—D. I. News. Now we'd like to know how Bro. Hopp happened on Third street at a late enough hour to see the moon "going down straight up." No doubt the moon did appear somewhat magnified to him.

The prettiest snow scene that it has ever been the pleasure of this writer to feast his eyes upon was along the trail to Pat's Lake last Thursday night. The spray from the creek had frozen on the trees and bushes, and as the moonlight shone clear on the beautiful crystals it made a most pleasing sight. To see this is well worth one's time and expense in going all the way from town.

The fire laddies of Alert Fire Co. No. 1 entertained their gentlemen friends with a smoker at Red Men's Hall last Saturday night, there being about forty in attendance. Songs were sung, stories told, whist and solo played, and refreshments served until a late hour. The purpose of this smoker was to demonstrate to the citizens of Wrangell that the town has a real live fire company, and also to interest the men of the town sufficiently to increase the membership of the company.

A case was recently tried in Valdez to compel a man to pay another man for a lot around which the plaintiff had built a fence some time before. Having built the fence he was waiting until somebody wanted it and would be willing to pay. The defendant had seen the fence, but did not think it constituted title, and disregarding it, entered upon the land and built a house. The jury found a verdict for the man who built the house rather than the man who built the fence. It is an excellent precedent.

Fred Leonard returned last week from Ketchikan, where he had been to answer a suit brought against him by Mr. Burkhardt, proprietor of the Ketchikan sawmill, for the recovery of the stumpage on a raft of logs. As we understand the case, Burkhardt had paid the stumpage on 400,000 feet of logs, contracting to take the logs at \$4.25 per M. Leonard made a raft and Forest Supervisor Langille sealed it at 350,000 feet. Leonard, however, sealed the logs and made the raft out to contain 390,000, and offered the logs to Burkhardt at that figure, but the latter refused to take them. Leonard remained idle for a number of months and then sold the logs to the Wrangell mill, Supt. Willson sealing at 390,000 feet. We are told that in order to hush the matter up, Mr. Langille offered to allow Leonard his own scale of 390 M. If Leonard would let Burkhardt have the logs. For some unaccountable reason Mr. Langille was not put on the witness stand. Queer, isn't it? The jury decided the case in favor of Leonard, Burkhardt paying the expenses of the suit.

Send them a prospectus.

MINING IN ALASKA

The Geological Survey's report on the mining industry of Alaska in 1908, will be issued about the first of May. A special bulletin issued to the press on January 6, contains the following official information:

The value of the mineral production in Alaska for 1908 is estimated at \$19,800,000, as compared with \$20,871,771 for 1907. This decrease is to be charged to the gold placers and copper mines, as most of the other mining industries show an increase in value of output. The value of the total mineral production from 1880, when mining first began, to the close of 1908, is, in round numbers, \$148,000,000. Of this amount the gold mines have produced about \$142,000,000, the silver output is valued at \$1,150,000, and the copper at \$4,100,000. The balance represents the value of the marble, gypsum, tin and coal product for that period.

Measured either in terms of production or of dead work accomplished, 1908 was not a prosperous year for the mining industry of Alaska as a whole. The causes which brought about this retardation were in part those that affected the mining industry everywhere; in part they were due to certain conditions peculiar to the northern territory. In Alaska mining, like many other industries, was seriously affected by the business stagnation that followed the financial panic, and the concomitant fall in the price of copper led both to a decrease in the output of that metal and to a diminution of activity in the preparation of its future mining.

Gold placer mining, which was affected only to a small degree by the financial depression, experienced a very decided setback because of the drought which prevailed throughout the summer in nearly all the important districts. The lack of water so curtailed the output of all of the Yukon and Seward Peninsula districts that the value of the total output of placer gold from these sources was probably nearly a million and a half less than in 1907. This decrease of the placer gold production for Alaska as a whole is, however, but temporary, for the maximum annual output of the auriferous gravels has not yet been reached.

Among the conditions that are retarding the advancement of the mineral industry are the inadequacy of the laws, under which placer ground is acquired and held, and the impossibility which has thus far existed of obtaining title to coal lands.

Improved transportation facilities are among the most urgent needs of the mining industry of the territory. Much progress was made during 1908 in the construction of wagon roads and trails, but these can only supplement and not supplant railways. The inadequacy of river transportation lines in seasons of low water was emphasized by the conditions along the Yukon last summer.

WORKING FOR AIDS

According to a recent number of the Railway and Marine News, Senator S. H. Piles is putting forth a strenuous effort for securing more and improved aids to navigation for north Pacific coast waters, and among his recommendations we find the following for Alaska:

Tongass Narrows—Hog Rocks, Idaho Rock, Spire Island, near East Clump and Channel Island, acetylene beacons; Lewis point, concrete beacon.

Port Chester—Gull rock, Ship Island, acetylene beacons.

Wrangell Narrows—Point Alexander, Point Lockwood rock, Burnt Island ledge, Bush Top Island, Boulder flat, South Green rock, North flat, Blunt point, Turn point, Mikof Island, acetylene beacons; Middy islands, Portland island, Battery point, Rocky island, Tenakee inlet, acetylene beacons; South Ledge, Danger Point, concrete beacons.

Peril Straits—Ostot Island, Rose Island, Middle Point rock, Sergius point, Channel islets, Wyville reef, acetylene beacons; Whitestone Narrows, acetylene buoy.

Point Gardner, Murder Cove, acetylene beacons.

About fifty deer were killed on Zarembo Island and brought into town last week. The deer were down on the beach to take advantage of the sunshine, and the task of getting them was not a heavy one. The animals are not in very good condition, as their feed is frozen and covered with snow.

The spring salmon fishermen are already casting about for good trolling grounds, and the gillnetters are getting their gear in readiness for an early commencement of the season's fishing. The spring fishing is growing in proportions each year, and considerable money is placed in circulation here from the sale of the catch.

The residents of the west end of town have difficulty in hearing the firebell, and the bell should be placed in a more lofty tower—or a new and larger bell provided.

Dougherty-Fithian Shoes at Cost Prices

In order to clear our shelves of Dougherty-Fithian Shoes, we offer them at just about what they cost us, laid down at Wrangell. We have a large stock of these shoes on hand, and after they are gone we will replace them with a large, well-selected line of

Buckingham & Hecht Shoes

The Best Shoes Ever Brought to Any Wrangell Store

Our stock of Dougherty-Fithian Shoes comprises all styles and weights, from the rough and ready shoe for the logger down to a parlor or dancing shoe for the dainty miss, and they will all be sold without reserve at the lowest prices ever quoted in Wrangell.

Come in and See for Yourself Before Buying

THLINGET TRADING CO.

A CORRECTION

Chief Shakes was offended by our report of the dance and his speech in last week's paper, and asks us to correct it. We admit that the speech credited to Chief Shakes last week was copied by us for the occasion, thinking that it would be considered as all in good humor, as it was intended. The chief's speech at the dance was in reality a very good, sensible one, and we regret the offense given by our issue of last week, and in justice to the old chief, we publicly retract our last week's report.

Chief Shakes' talk at the dance was along the line of an expression of gratitude and appreciation for the benefits derived by the natives from the white man's laws, education and religious teaching, and that the Indians desired to depart from their old customs and live in a civilized manner and at peace with their white neighbors.

"James Gleason, an old time resident of this part of Alaska, died at his home in Newtown at seven o'clock this morning (Jan. 9) of hemorrhage of the lungs. On awakening this morning Mr. Gleason remarked to his wife that he did not think it as cold as it had been for the past few days, gave a little cough and the blood spurted from his mouth in a great stream and he died in a few minutes. Dr. Myers was sent for as soon as possible, but Mr. Gleason had passed away before the doctor arrived. Mr. Gleason had been employed for some time by the Frye-Bruhn Co., in their ice plant, and the constant inhaling of the ammonia solution seemed to affect his lungs. It will be remembered that Mr. Gleason had a severe hemorrhage about a week ago, and his condition at that time was known to be serious, but he had so far recovered that he was thought to be out of danger, and his sudden death this morning was a surprise to all."—Ketch. Miner. Deceased was a resident of Wrangell for a number of years.

J. H. Wheeler appeared before the council at its meeting last week and asked for a reduction in his taxes, claiming to have been overtaxed. We are told that he stated to the council that he had not read the "Wrangell Bladder" and that he did not know of the meeting of the council as a board of equalization. The council, however, said "nothing doing," and Jimmy will probably prance up and "decorate the oilcloth," just the same as ordinary people. We are very grateful to him for the admission that the "Bladder" columns are the place to get informed on important matters.

An earthquake occurred Monday at Cape Flattery, which broke the Alaska cable, and since that time telegraphic communication has been carried on over the Dominion line via Skagway. The Burnside will make repairs as quickly as possible.

Harry Raymond was a passenger for the south by the Humboldt, and shook hands with Wrangell friends.

RAW FURS

WE PAY

High Prices for Fine Furs

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Percey's Fur House

OakKosh, - Wisconsin

Two blazes in one day is the Wrangell record for last Saturday. A small fire occurred at the residence of C. F. Stedman in the morning, and was discovered and extinguished in time to prevent any damage to speak of. In the afternoon a brisk blaze was discovered in the big Wrangell hotel, supposedly originating from an overheated stove setting fire to the studding on the first floor. The clanging of the firebell brought many willing hands, and the tide being at its height, water was soon put onto the blaze. The water was also flowing in the mains from the reservoir, and a good stream was also played onto the fire. The damage from water and from the necessary tearing away of plaster and lath to get at the fire will probably amount to \$200. Had the fire burned five minutes longer without discovery the hotel would today have been in ashes, along with the two warehouses and the Matheson store, as there was a high wind and everything was as dry as tinder.

Fred Leonard's big gasoline sloop Gussie L., came near going up in smoke one day last week. Fred built a fire in the stove in the morning and came over to town. On returning to the boat in the afternoon he found that a lantern which had hung over the stove had been shaken off its nail by the rolling of the boat, and the oil had run out of the lantern and dropped, burning, to the skin of the boat. A hole about ten inches in diameter was burned through the skin and then the blaze extinguished itself in some manner, thus saving the boat from destruction.

Despite a very strenuous effort on the part of Juneau politicians to prevent it, Hon. Royal A. Gunnison has been reappointed judge of the First Judicial District of Alaska.

Regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday night.

S. C. SHURICK, M.D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Calls Attended Day or Night

Office in Rooms Vacated by Dr. DeVigne
WRANGELL, ALASKA

C. A. EMERY, D. D. S.

Dentistry practiced in all its branches.

Office in Patenaude Building
Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5
Other hours by Appointment
WRANGELL, ALASKA

Stickine Tribe No. 5 Imp. O. R. M.

Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.
J. H. WHEELER, Sachem.
A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of E.

VIEWS OF WRANGELL AND VICINITY

Printing and Developing Done at Eastman's Prices. Post Cards, \$1 per Dozen.
F. D. CHENEY, - Wrangell, Alaska

FRED C. MILES

ASSAYER

Gold, silver, copper or lead.... \$1.50
Any two above metals..... 2.00
Any three "..... 3.00
Any four "..... 4.00
Other metals, special prices.

Office and Laboratory, Wrangell, Alaska

When You Are Sick

You depend upon the efficacy of the drugs and medicines which your physician prescribes to make you well; but in order to derive benefit from these medicines, the prescription must be compounded by someone who knows how. Otherwise you may as well dismiss your doctor and thus avoid expense.

We Know How

Take Your Prescriptions to

The Shurick Drug Co.

Alaska Sentinel

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Wrangel, - - - Alaska

Pay as you go, but try to save enough to get back on.

Somehow, the majority of our good habits never get found out.

Can you name the seven candidates for Vice President without going to the newspaper files?

Nine thousand tailors go on strike in New York, thereby adding 1,000 men to the army of the unemployed.

When a girl is not sure whether she loves a fellow or not it means that there is another one hovering near.

Nothing has been heard lately concerning Mrs. Hetty Green. The probability is that she has gone to saving her money again.

Few sea serpents have been seen this year. This may be due to the prohibition movement which has been spreading across the land.

Caruso says he is glad his wife has eloped, as she was not "up to expectations." He is evidently a convert to the trial marriage idea.

Add highly technical decisions to technical statutes, and the way of the transgressor becomes a path of pleasantness and comfort.

It is idle talk of coming trouble between England and Germany. Don't King Edward and the Kaiser kiss each other whenever they meet?

Castro regrets that there are not more nations to quarrel with. That day is dull which does not bring him a new complication with the powers.

The rule forbidding tourists in the Yellowstone Park the right to carry weapons ought to be broadened and extended so that it shall apply to bandits.

Mrs. Jack Gardner surely is old enough to know that the makers of rare old tapestries in this country should be protected from the ruinous competition of old world artisans.

Richard Harding Davis has started a campaign to keep waste paper from littering the streets. Which shows that some authors, at least, have a proper sense of their responsibility to the public.

A London shop girl crossed the Atlantic, remained in New York thirty minutes and then hurried back to London. Probably she did not like to keep the customer waiting any longer for the change.

A New York waiter has refused a liberal tip on the ground that he did not need the money. His fellow waiters threaten to expel him from his local for unethical conduct. He might have given the money to charity or started a fund for an old waiter's home.

"Vodka" bottles in Russia carry the Imperial eagle on the labels—the "vodka" trade is a government monopoly—but a commission of the Duma, appointed to consider the drink evil, has lately recommended that the eagle be removed from the label, and a skull and crossbones be put in its place, with appropriate warnings against the use of the poison.

Israel Zangwill, the British novelist, has added a novel problem to the woman suffrage question. Mrs. Humphrey Ward opposes votes for women. Mr. Zangwill finds that the reason for this is that as a novelist she has discovered and analyzed the weakness of her sex, and he replies that as a male novelist he has learned the "boundless vanity, selfishness, and hysterical emotionalism" of men. He concludes that his sex is utterly unfitted to be trusted with power. A question is raised here which readers of novels may answer for themselves. Do male writers idealize women, and do women fictionists idealize men? Did not Thackeray expound the vanity of woman as well as worship his salutes in maslin? And did not George Eliot make Maggie Tulliver more of a hero than Tom?

From the days of Herodotus and Marco Polo, travel has been recognized as an educative and civilizing experience. A year on the Continent of Europe is considered the best possible "finishing" course for English and American youth whose parents can afford it; but it is not so commonly perceived that a great and valuable advance is steadily going on in this country by virtue of the interchange of visitors between North and South and East and West. It is a commonplace that the United States presents great diversity of climate, and that it has been peopled from many different nations, of widely varying habits of life and thought. Such a diversity of elements united in one national entity would be a great source of weakness were it not for the constant travel for which Americans are noted. Much of this is due to the annual conventions of national organizations. The Christian Endeavor Society, the National Educational Association, the Grand Army, and many other bodies meet once a year, each time in a new place; and special railroad rates induce large num-

bers to visit cities which they might otherwise never see. The local pride of those who act as hosts insures a full appreciation of whatever is of interest in the surroundings; and the interchange of hospitality draws people from the different sections more closely together, and gives them an opportunity to broaden their outlook and get new points of view. In a smaller way, hundreds of trade associations and fraternal orders are doing the same thing for their members. The influence of it is probably greater than any one can see. It has demonstrated the fact that hospitality is not the exclusive possession of any one section; that communities which differ widely in their views on many matters may each have good reasons for the faith that is in them; and in the end it will greatly help to form and foster a feeling of national solidarity. Even the gain in mere geographical knowledge is something. "I have seen wonderful crops of corn and wheat in my country," said a recent Western visitor to the New England coast. "but this is the first time I have ever seen rocks growing out of the water."

According to a New York literary journal, a leading American publisher who has always had a fair number of first-rate and successful novels on his lists of new books has this year decided to exclude fiction altogether from his plans for the coming season. He holds that as an art fiction is nearing exhaustion and death, and that not only the discriminating public but the novelists themselves are conscious of this remarkable fact. The publisher is quoted as saying that the trouble is not, as some have thought, with the material available. Life is rich and full of possible plots, and as a matter of fact, novelists never had as much to say as they have just now. Only, "they have never said it so dully" and inartistically, and, therefore, readers will weary of sociological treatises in the form of novels, of psychological analysis, of clinical realism and minute description, and give up the modern novel entirely. In other words, fiction as an "art form" is in a decadent state and doomed to extinction. This agrees with an equally gloomy and semi-philosophical, "evolutionary" view which a French critic put forward some time ago. No art form, he said, was permanent. The essay is practically dead, although futile attempts are occasionally made to revive it; the sonnet is dead; the poetic drama is dead. What reason is there, then, for assuming that fiction is eternal? For his own part, he did not hesitate to predict its early disappearance. He contends that method, restraint, form, beauty, respect for tradition have been discarded by the novelists, and that their work, with few exceptions, is chaotic and nondescript, containing a little of everything but hardly anything that can be called art. In such pessimistic and sweeping talk much depends on the definition of "art" or "form." We have heard that modern music is not art, and it is not strange to hear that political, social, psychological, analytical novels are not "art." But is not the conception of fiction, of art in fiction, undergoing a change? Was not Shakespeare called a barbarian by the strict artists of his day? Was not Ibsen told that his poetry was not really poetry? If novelists claim greater freedom, are they not justified by the world's interest in their treatment of the questions that earlier novelists considered alien to art? As to the alleged dullness of modern fiction, what will the admirers of Mrs. Ward, of Mrs. Wharton, of James, of Howells, of Conrad, of Huxley, of Miss Sinclair, of a score of others, say of the change? The general reader finds plenty of charm, of interest, of stimulation in the higher branches of contemporary fiction, and is not he the court of last resort? It is a safe guess that a generation hence fiction will be as vital and popular as it now is—which is saying a good deal.

The Beam and the Mote.
Little Dick, the village "bad boy," was wading through a shallow swamp catching frogs with a small landing net. It was slow work, for the frogs were nimble and exceedingly shy, but whenever he succeeded in capturing one he made sure that it did not get away by putting it in a tin bucket that had a perforated lid. He had just caught a fine specimen and transferred it to his bucket, when a young lady, who was out for a walk, happened along.

"Little boy," she said, "don't you know it's cruel to catch those poor little froggies?"

Dick straightened up and looked at her. She wore a gorgeous "creation" on her head, and something in its trimmings attracted his attention.

"I want 'em to wear on my hat," he said.

Just Like the Rich Folks.
"Marshall Field, Jay Gould and Potter Palmer habitually carried only small amounts in their pockets," said the man who has a taste for the odd.

"Well," responded his friend, "when I am gone you can truthfully say the same about me."—Washington Herald

The Lesser Evil.
"Of course," the tragedian was saying, "in the theatrical business a short run is bad—"

"But," interrupted the critic, "a good long walk is worse, isn't it?"—Exchange.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.
"He is a most persistent wooer," he turns up at her house every evening.

"Yes, and as often as he turns up she turns him down."—Houston Post.

When a man walks along the street between two women, he has every appearance of being under arrest.

DRUMMING UP LABORERS IN AFRICA.



A NIGERIAN CHIEF'S METHOD OF SUMMONING HARVEST HANDS BY BEATING OF DRUMS.

In the primitive parts of Africa labor is not regularly employed, and when one of the petty chiefs needs workers he collects them in a peculiar manner. In Nigeria, when a chief is ready to begin his harvesting, he sets his tribesmen drumming. They beat huge kettle-

drums made of skin stretched on calabashes, and some small side drums beside. The sound of the drumming carries for great distances, and soon the laborers begin to respond. In a short time a small army of workers is gathered and the work of harvesting is rushed to completion.

THE DAY BEYOND.

When youth is with us, all things seem
But lightly to be wished and won;
We snare to-morrow in a dream
And take our toll for work undone;
For life is long, and time a stream
That sleeps and sparkles in the sun.
What need of any haste? we say:
"To-morrow's longer than to-day."

And when to-morrow shall destroy
The heaven of our dreams, in vain
Our hurrying manhood we employ
To build the vanished bliss again;
We have no leisure to enjoy.
So few the years that yet remain;
So much to do, and ah! we say:
"To-morrow's longer than to-day."

But when our hands are worn and weak,
And still our labors seem unblessed,
And time goes past us like a bleak
Last twilight waning to the west,
"It is not here—the bliss we seek;
Too brief is life for happy rest.
And yet what need of grief?" we say:
"To-morrow's longer than to-day."
—Waverley Magazine.

Find the Moral

Before Stribling got married Mrs. Sanaper told him she had no idea of interfering with his domestic affairs.

"I hope I always have realized that young people must find out for themselves what is best for them, and settle their own differences without the help of any third person," she said. "When you marry Bessie I can't help being your mother-in-law, but I'm not going to be the kind of mother-in-law that you read about in the funny papers."

"It isn't necessary for you to tell me that," said Stribling, smiling.

"I'm coming to see you now and then," continued Mrs. Sanaper, "but I'm not going to make any six months' visits."

"I wish that you'd make up your mind to live with us," said Stribling, with perfect sincerity.

"I won't," said Mrs. Sanaper. "I think too much of you both. And another thing is that Bessie needn't come to me with any of her troubles, thinking I'm going to take her part, for I'm not. I think you're a dear, good boy, but I don't think you are an angel, and I know Bessie isn't, so you'll have your troubles."

"I don't think they'll be very serious ones," said Stribling, confidently.

"Well, that's all," said Mrs. Sanaper. "Now you know what you've got to expect. I've declared myself, and that's what I wanted to do. Bessie will be down in a few minutes."

Stribling married Bessie about a month after that interview and he was not long in discovering that Mrs. Sanaper was living up to the letter and spirit of her declaration. She came to see the young people, but not half often enough to please Stribling. When she did come her cheerfulness, her warm appreciation of everything done or planned in the little home, her approval of everything they had acquired, made her a household joy. When the first baby arrived her helpfulness was beyond words and Stribling was almost tearful in his gratitude. But even the baby was unable to keep her a day longer than she was absolutely needed.

"No, John," she said, when Stribling entreated her, even reproached her, "I don't live so far off that I can't be here the minute I'm wanted, and I'll be over to see the little precious often enough. But I'll never forget what I went through with my own dear mother when Bessie was a baby. Mother was with us all the time and she wouldn't let me do a single thing that I wanted to do with my own child. No, I'll call you up every day that I don't come, but I've got to go now."

If any one wanted to stir Stribling up he had only to speak slightly of mothers-in-law even in general terms.

"It makes me weary to hear a man

HOW FLOWERS HIDE HONEY.

Pits Where Sweets Are Stored in the Lily.

"Before the bee sucks," as Ariel put it, he must find the wonderful places where the flowers hide away their honey, to be found like the priests' hiding holes in ancient mansions, by the right sort of visitor, and to keep away all intruders.

In the recesses of the crown imperial lily at the center can be seen six large honey pits, one on every floral leaf, and each is brimming over with a big drop of honey and glistening like a teardrop. Shake the flower and it "weeps" as the big drops fall from it, soon to be replaced by other tears in the rapidly secreting flower. The simple folk call the flower "Job's tears."

The snowdrop is literally flowing with honey, for in swollen veins traversing its fragile whiteness are rivers of nectar. The petals of the columbine are ingeniously and elaborately designed with a view to providing good places of hiding for the honey. Each is circular, hollow, shaped like a horn. In each the honey is secreted in a round knob at what would be the mouthpiece of the horn, and the five are arranged in a ring, side by side, with the honey knobs aloft. Though the honey store is obvious from without, yet the insects who would sip it must creep into the flower and penetrate with a long nose up the curving horn to the knob.

Sometimes the petals are all joined together into a tube and the sweet nectar simply exudes from the inner side of the wall and collects at the bottom. This is the case in the dead nettle, the tube of which forms so toothsome a morsel that some children call it suckles. The honeysuckle is similarly planned, and its sweetness is so striking as to have furnished its name.

The monkshood has quaint nectararies. If the hood be drawn back there suddenly spring into sight two objects on long stalks, which are sometimes like a French horn, sometimes like a cow, or, looked at sideways, not unlike a pair of doves. Their presence within the hood has provided the nicknames "Adam and Eve" and "Noah's Ark." Thus the honey bags are carefully tucked away and protected.—Chicago Tribune.

Peary Must Prove Discovery.
Over their lunch the fishermen, at ease in the bobbing boat, talked about Peary.

"Why doesn't he just lie about it—come back and say he's reached the north pole, and let it go at that? It would save a lot of money."

"Yes, it would save a lot of money, but Peary must bring back proof."

"How can he bring back proof?"

"With his camera. It is like this. Only at the north pole would the shadow of a bullet, suspended from a string, describe in a day's time a perfect circle. Everywhere else the shadow would be elliptical. Well, Peary, if he ever gets to the pole, will hang up his bullet and photograph an arc of his circle—because at the north pole a full day is six months long. This arc, though, will tell the whole story to scientists. It will be the proof that no fake has been worked."

Not Troubled with Intellect.
A physiologist came upon a hard-working Irishman tolling, bareheaded, in the street.

"Don't you know," said the physiologist, "that to work in the hot sun without a hat is bad for your brains?"

"Dye think," asked the Irishman, "that O' be on this job O' had enny brains?"—Success Magazine.

A Last Wish.
He (trembling)—I have one last wish to ask you be-fore we part in an-anger forever.

She (sobbing)—Wha-what is it, Geo-George?

He.—Wi-will you—meet me next Th-Thursday as u-sual?

She.—I wi-will, Geo-George.—Judy.

FARM AND GARDEN

Select Brood Sows.

Many put off selecting the brood sows until they need for breeding next year until late in the fall or right at breeding time. When this is done we are apt to take the best-looking individuals, losing sight of many of the essentials of a real good breeder. I believe in keeping over all the old sows which have proved good mothers and whose pigs are thrifty. Not all sows which bring big litters are desirable breeders, because some litters lack stamina and never become thrifty. Cut these sows out, no matter if they do bring ten to twelve pigs. Then cut out the cross, ill-tempered sows, and the chicken eaters. Save every old sow that is really a good mother. Many of these old sows suckle down to almost skin and bones, but in doing that they have given their litters a mighty good start, and good feed will fetch them up in condition quickly. The selection of the young sows is a much harder problem. I never pick for "butter-balls." They seldom make satisfactory breeders, and after a few months they are bound to lose in condition. Take the rather coarse, thrifty ones, coming from big litters and from mothers which you intend to keep.—L. C. B., in the Indiana Farmer.

Corn and Peas for Silo.

The corn is most easily handled by cutting with a corn binder and using a silage cutter of a sufficient capacity to avoid the necessity of cutting bands. When corn is fully tasseled it contains less than one-fourth as much dry matter as when the ears are fully glazed. From this time to maturity the increase is but slight. Records of the cost of silo filling were kept by the Illinois experiment station on ten different farms and the cost was found to range from 40 to 75 cents a ton, the average being 55 cents a ton.

That silage should keep well the corn should not be cut until most of the kernels are glazed and hard. If too ripe the silage will not settle well and the air will not be sufficiently excluded to prevent spoiling. Corn seems to be the best single crop for the silo, and by combining it with cow peas or soy beans the feeding value is greater than for ton than of corn alone. Of 373 comparisons made between silage and non-silage milk, 60 per cent were in favor of the silage milk, 29 per cent were in favor of non-silage and 11 per cent indicated no preference.

Desirable Poultry House.

One of the best arrangements for nests which can be opened without en-



HENS' NESTS ON THE OUTSIDE.

tering the remaining house is shown in the picture. The nests open directly into the laying shed and a tight lid will keep them perfectly dry in all kinds of weather.

Farm Standards Higher.

One thing that will cut considerable ice in the labor question: The man who has been studying the books and good farm papers, and kept up with the procession in new ways of doing things will find that he has a better grip on his job than the man who has not. Many a man has kept his position because he has taken an interest in his work and has learned how to farm according to modern methods when other men could have been hired in his place for one-third less wages. There is no doubt that the standard of farm labor is getting into a higher notch every year, and we have got to hustle and learn about things by reading books, good farm papers and attending the institutes. Get the hunger for reading, boys.

Cure for Sheep Killer.

An Ohio farmer, after suspecting the dogs of all his neighbors of killing his sheep, finally discovered that the murderer was his own prize collie. As the animal is very valuable the farmer did not kill him, but subjected him to punishment which he believes has thoroughly cured him of his killing propensities. Every morning the dog is placed in a tread mill which operates the farm churn, washing machine and other utilities, with a sheep pelt hung directly in front of him, and he is compelled to work all day long in this position. So keen is the dog's grief over this punishment that he howls and cries when he is placed in the treadmill, and it is necessary to confine him carefully to prevent his running away. One day he was set to work, and the sheep pelt was omitted. The dog was so overjoyed that he showed every manifestation of pleasure and worked vigorously all day, but on the next day when he went to work and found his nose rubbing the pelt his grief was uncontrollable.

Cost of Feeding.

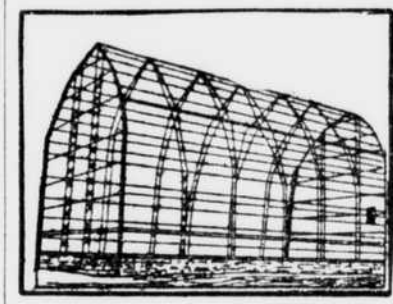
From experience of feeders at the experiment stations the pig increases with greatest profit until 6 or 7 months old, when it has reached the maximum. After that the gains require a larger amount of grain to produce a given amount of pork, and they should be fattened and disposed of.

One bushel of corn made thirteen and one-third pounds of pork at 6 months old, at 7 months old one bushel made 13.2 pounds, and at 8 months old one bushel made 12.6 pounds.

While there are varying conditions that have their influence upon the amount of gain made, it is a general principle that after 6 or 7 months the amount of gain from a bushel of corn is on a decreasing scale, and it has been demonstrated again and again that the first hundred pounds costs less than the second, and the third less than the fourth hundred, and that to produce the fourth hundred too often costs double as much as the second hundred.

Steel Frame for Barns.

The picture shows a new style of frame for barns. It is made entirely



BARN FRAME OF STEEL.

of steel. Heavy planks are bolted on to the frames, onto which are nailed the roof and siding as in ordinary barns.

Elements Necessary to Plant Life.

One acre of soil of medium fertility, taken to depth of 9 inches, would weigh about 3,000,000 pounds, and contain nitrogen, 200 pounds; potash, 6,000 pounds. There is enough nitrogen to provide for ten crops of corn, sixty bushels to the acre, while the phosphoric acid and potash would last much longer. There are fourteen elements necessary to plant life, and of these carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, silicon, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium and sodium are derived from the soil, though several are also in part derived from the air.

To Cure Warts.

The common way of removing warts —by tying a silk thread around—too often proves disappointing in that the trouble returns in a short time, perhaps in a more malignant form. A practical horseman declares this simple remedy to be a perfect cure: Five cents' worth of bloodroot and 10 cents' worth of chloride of zinc. Mix together in a paste and put on twice a day. After two or three applications grease with lard until the roots come out.

Tube to Supply Air to Tree Roots.

An inventor in Algeria, Africa, has devised and patented an air tube for supplying air to tree roots. The tube is made of ceramicware, and is almost indestructible. Placed in the ground beside a tree, with the top slightly above the surface to admit the air, the young roots find their way through a number of holes. Experiments have proved, says Popular Mechanics, that the growth of vegetation has been greatly advanced by its use.

Clearing the Ground of Stumps.

There is no better way to clear land from stumps than by first loosening the soil about the roots with dynamite and then using some kind of a stump puller, of which there are many good ones in the market. It would not be safe for an amateur to use dynamite without first working for a time with some one skilled in its use.—Suburban Life.

The Best Eggs.

There is a constantly growing demand for eggs that are both uniform in size and color. Such eggs, while not demanded, are generally the first selected and, all other things being even, they will sell more readily. About the only way one can judge of eggs offhand is by their appearance, and if all are uniform in color and size they will be more likely to command a better price.

When to Plant Cherries.

About the best time to plant cherry trees is in early fall or very early in spring. It is better to plant in October, even before the leaves fall, stripping the leaves off, than it is late, just before winter sets in. In fact, many trees would do better than they do were they set early, stripping their leaves, not waiting for the leaves to fall.

Notes from the Dairy.

Bad cream will never make good butter.

Use only salt that is fine in quality and grain for butter.

Cream left on the milk too long will get bitter and rancid.

As a rule churning is put off too long in the winter time.

In the perfect creamery the animal heat and odor are got rid of as soon as possible.

The cream pot should have its contents stirred every day at least, and every time any cream is added. This insures an even ripening and better quality of butter.

Catarrh

Is a Constitutional Disease
It originates in impure blood and requires constitutional treatment, acting through and purifying the blood, for its radical and permanent cure. The great constitutional remedy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as **Sarsatabs**, 100 doses \$1. Nasal and other forms of local catarrh are promptly relieved by Antiseptics or Catarrhals, 50c., druggists or mail.

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Jeweler—Yes, that engagement ring is plated, but it is warranted for ten years. Purchaser—Haven't you got anything cheaper, warranted for about ten weeks?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

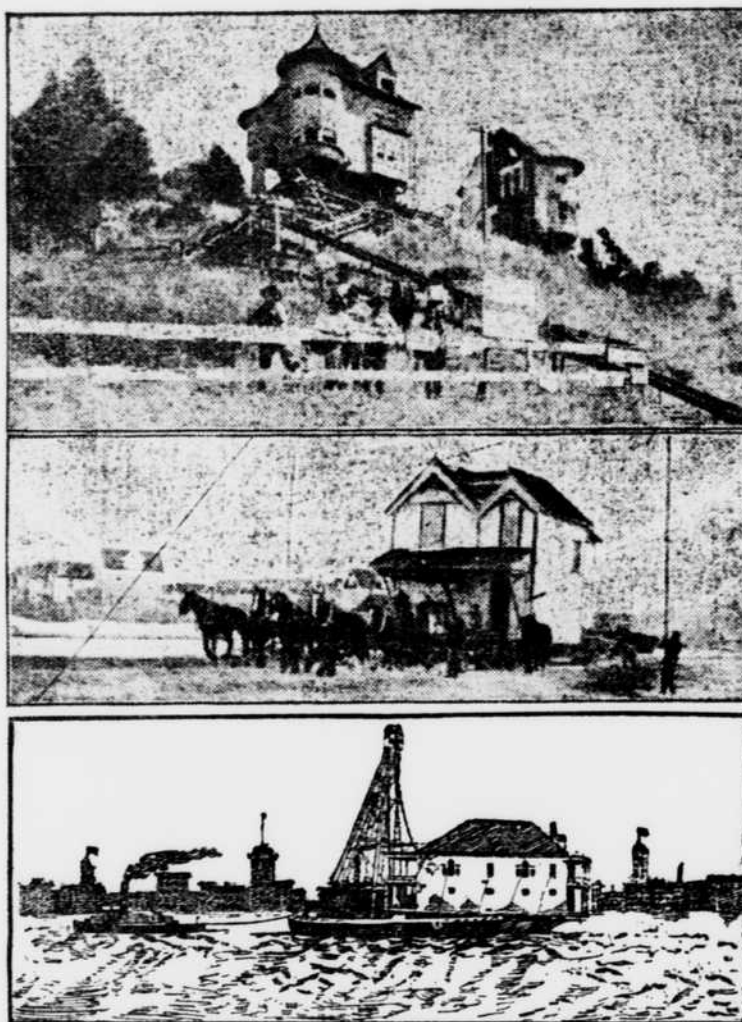
"I started to tell my wife about a woman who made her own fall gown." "Well?" "She copied my story with one about a man who made a million dollars."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



S. N. U. No. 45—1908

When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

METHODS OF HOUSE MOVING.



The first picture shows a California house which has been cut in two for removal, the second a house being moved by horse-power, and the third house moving by boat.

Nowadays when a person wants to move and doesn't like to think of giving up the old home, he takes the old home along with him. This is not always easy, but frequently it is advisable to do it rather than go into a new country and build another home. The group illustrates some of the ingenious methods employed in moving houses. The California house was cut in two and moved up the hill on a prepared roadway. The house shown on the barges was moved a considerable distance up the Hudson from New York, as shown in the picture. It was accomplished without serious mishap. The other picture shows a house moving in Winnipeg, where a good many houses were used as motive power, after the house had been jacked up on rollers.



It has long been known, theoretically, that the tides act as a brake on the rotating earth, and tend to lengthen the day. The effect, however, is so slight that it cannot be measured in any length of time at man's disposal. It may be estimated with the aid of certain assumptions; and using the data available, W. D. MacMillan has recently made the necessary computation by the formulas used by engineers. He finds for the increase of the length of the day one second in 490,000 years.

The second largest masonry arch in the world has, according to Engineering News, recently been built on a new railway in Austria. This arch is the largest span of a bridge over the Isenno river and is 278.9 feet, having a rise of 78 feet. The arch is of cut stone founded on re-enforced concrete footings, backing into solid rock. It is 6.6 feet thick at the crown. The largest masonry arch in the world is at Plauen, Germany, having a span of 295 feet, and the hitherto second largest, at Luxembourg, with 277.6 feet span.

The expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History which has been exploring the Fayum Desert, in northern Egypt, seems to have located the place of origin of the elephant in the Tertiary age. Remains of the ancestral form of elephants, called the *Mastodon*, were obtained and restorations have been made by Charles R. Knight under the direction of Prof. Osborn. From northern Africa, it is affirmed, the elephant stock migrated south through Africa, north into Europe, and east and northeast through Asia into America.

George Oakley Totten, Jr., of Washington, one of the American delegates to the International Congress of Architects at Vienna, delivered an address at the convention, in the course of which, speaking of the development of skyscrapers as a result of conditions in the United States, he said: "Conditions are likely to arise which will greatly influence the architecture of the future. To sail through the air is no longer a mere picture of the imagination, and the day may not be distant when the architect will have to devote his attention to beautifying not only the fronts of buildings, but the roofs as well, so that they may not offend the eye of the aesthetic traveler through the sky."

Oranges and all fruits of the citrus family in Florida suffer extensive ravages from the "white fly." This insect first appeared in this country, in Florida, many years ago, and is supposed to have been imported from China. It has now spread all through Florida and along the coast into Texas. California, fearing its approach, has made efforts to keep it out, but in May, 1907, it was found established at three points in the northern-central parts of that State. The white fly not only directly damages the trees, but gives rise to a sooty mold which spreads over the leaves and discolors the fruit. The principal natural means of protection are four species of parasitic fungi, which, in favorable circumstances, give the affected groves one clean year in

three. These fungi may be artificially disseminated, and fumigation is also employed to combat the enemy. No insect parasites of the white fly are known to the government entomologists.

The Sensitive Bachelor.
"Bachelors are the most sensitive, the most scrupulous mortals on earth," said the widow. "At any rate, the bachelors I know are. I dined with one not long ago. During the first part of the meal he seemed uneasy."
"If any of my friends should see me now," he said, "they would think I am out with some other man's wife."
"Why?" I asked.
"He pointed to my wedding ring."
"Shall I take it off?" I asked.
"Would you mind?" said he.
"Not at all," I said, and I slipped off the ring.

"Since then when going anywhere with that bachelor or any other bachelor I save him from embarrassment by taking off my wedding ring before we start. I find they all appreciate my consideration of their feelings. Now, if that isn't sensitiveness raised to the nth power, what is?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mob a Classic Term.
"The mob," an abbreviation of "the mobile," which represents the Latin "mobile vulgus" (the fickle crowd) came into the language about 1650-90. Malone notes that T. Brown in 1690 wrote both "the mobile" and "the mob," while in 1692 Dryden ventured the monosyllable with a sort of apology for using it. Addison regarded it as a respectable abbreviation, to be classed with "ineg." According to Macaulay in the year 1689 "our tongue was enriched with two words, 'mob' and 'sham,' remarkable memorials of a season of tumult and imposture."

Aids a Diver to Lift.
The difficulty a diver experiences in lifting weights beneath the water is partly overcome by a new Italian invention, which has been formally adopted by that government. The mechanism is a diving suit, the artificial arms of which are worked from the inside by the wearer. The leverage thus obtained enables the diver to lift objects heavier than he could otherwise handle. In addition to this improvement over the old method a high-power electric light that will penetrate the water for some distance is placed in the helmet.

Just Growing.
"Why, Mrs. White," began the summer visitor newly returned to Saymouth, "how those maples of yours have grown since last year! It's perfectly amazing!"
"Oh, I do know it's anything to wonder at," said Mrs. White, easily. "They ain't got anything else to do."

Campaign Lie Nailed.
"Do candidates really kiss babies?" "Only in the comic papers. The only candidate I ever knew to do any kissing was Hobson, and he did it all before he went into politics."—Kansas City Times.

Whenever a man falls, his wife tells the public that he was "too conscientious" to succeed. What she tells him in private is something different.

Better a bald head than a barefaced lie.

To Clean White Silk

If one desires snow whiteness, silk should never be allowed to become badly soiled—that is so the silk is yellowed. Dust the garment and wash in rather warm (not hot) water with Electric Floating Soap. Rinse well. Hang up and allow to get just dry enough to press nicely with a warm iron. If this is followed out white silk will stay white. Care must be taken with the blue water not to have it too blue and yet blue enough to help the silk retain the "New" shade. Should silk merely need sponging, no iron should touch the surface. If rolled while damp on a broomstick it will dry in a day or so. The volatile qualities of Electric Floating Soap make it the ideal cleaner for fabrics. The many cleaning purposes for which it may be used will surprise the housewife who is not familiar with Electric Floating Soap.

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Green Tomato Soy.
Cook together four quarts of green tomatoes, six onions (tomatoes and onions sliced), a quart of vinegar, a pound of sugar, a half tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves and a tablespoonful each of ground black pepper, ground mustard and salt. Stew, stirring often, until tomatoes and onions are tender; put into glass jars and seal. Better in two months than in one.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Chow-Chow.
Six large ripe tomatoes, one large onion, one green pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar; peel and cut fine the tomatoes, chop fine the onion and pepper; all salt, sugar and vinegar; stew gently one hour.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Watson—Did Mr. Sark say to you as I entered the drawing-room last night, Clara, "Is that the beautiful Miss Watson?" Clara—Yes, dear, with the accident on the "that"—Evening Post.

"I hear you are going to take your family to Europe." "Thinking some of it." "How will you go?" "By balloon." "But that isn't practical." "It will be by the time we get ready."—Nashville American.

Mix For Rheumatism


The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will affect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

How to Be Royal.
Many people pretend to sneer at the affection of Americans for titles; but for the life of us we can see nothing wrong about it; and it is certainly cheaper for a woman to pay \$500 and get one of her own than it is to buy one, with a husband attached, for two or three millions. It is natural, it is human, to want to believe that you are a little more royal than the family next flat; and until this country gets something equally as good, something that sounds as good, the heraldic experts will keep right on creating princes and princesses. Of course, this perfectly legitimate, and even commendable liking for titles can be carried too far; any saleslady can tell you that; it is better to dwell in poverty in a meek palace with a comparatively obscure earl, and dine off of mere cut glass and silver, with everything regular and a marriage certificate framed in the parlor, than it is to be the plaything of a royal duke even if he does wear waistcoats of solid gold and dine off of rubies and pearls.—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

"20-Mule Team" Borax was a good thing to rid poultry of lice. I had used so much inflammable Lice killers that my Poultry Houses were regular fire traps. I gave my S. C. W. Loe, horn house a good spraying just two months ago. Since I have caught several hens and found no lice. I am rid of lice and can continue to use "20-Mule Team" Borax as a spray, also as a wash. (Signed)
MRS. R. R. BUFFHAM,
Roswell, New Mexico.

All dealers. Free sample to prove above. Booklet and Lace Design, 10 cts. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

From a report of the land office it appears that the public lands contain 754,895,296 acres, an area more than four times as great as that of Texas. But it would be an error to conclude that this vast domain is available for settlement. Nearly one-half the area is in Alaska, and much the greater part of what remains is in the mountain States of the West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Utah. More than sixty million acres are in Nevada, where there are seemingly endless stretches of rock and sand. In crossing the continent by any of the great railroads one is always impressed by such barren wastes, and it is certain that throughout much of their extent reclamation is impossible. The present reclamation projects of the government affect only 2,000,000 acres all told. There is nothing, therefore, in the figures first given to encourage the thought of a limitless reserve for the people. It should be felt rather that the old opportunities are rapidly passing away and that the chances that are left should not be neglected. Conditions are such that the most earnest efforts are being made to prevent the abuses of the past, to discountenance speculation on a large scale and render all possible assistance to settlers in good faith. To show how rapidly the area has diminished we shall refer to a statement prepared by the land office ten years ago. At that time the acreage of the public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement and exclusive of Alaska was placed at 579,368,274. The public lands in Alaska were estimated at 300,529,690 acres, which gave a total of 948,897,974. This did not include Indian reservations which have been thrown open since and occupied. It is obvious that the time is near when there will be little arable land at the disposition of the government. But it has a great work to perform in its irrigation schemes and in the related projects for conserving the natural resources of the country. When it has done all that it can do in promoting the settlement of the arid regions it must still labor at a kind of protection concerning whose main principles there is hardly a difference of opinion among the people.



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wears much longer than most shoes. It is so well made that it lasts twice as long as the average shoe, and will retain its shape to the end.
Why buy inferior shoes when, with the same money, you can get the "Leading Lady?" Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.
Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.
FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you free, post paid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20. We also make Honorable Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yertina Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.
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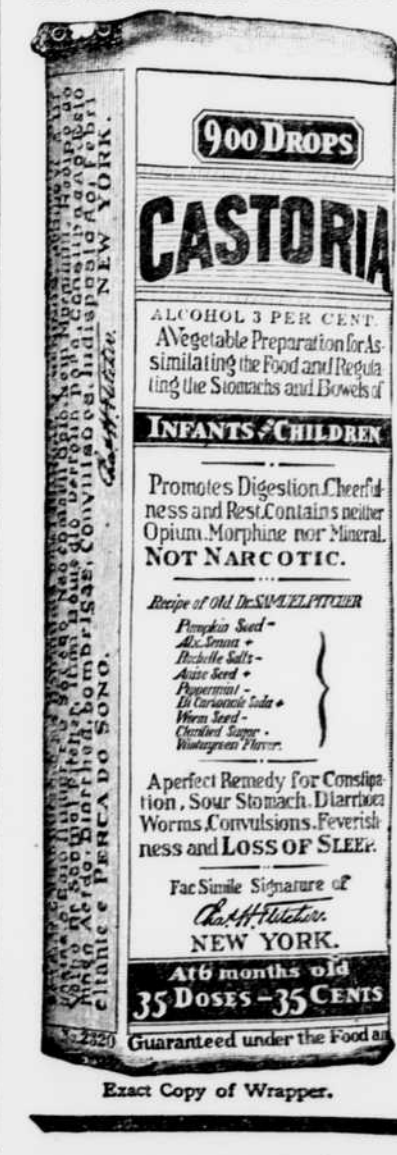
CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: *First*—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; *Second*—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; *Third*—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."
Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."
Dr. Wm. J. McCann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."
Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
Vegetable Preparation for
Stimulating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. J. C. WEAVER
Painful Cuts +
Rashes +
Aches +
Worms +
Diarrhea +
Colic +
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Disorders +
Guaranteed under the Food +
Drug Laws
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1909.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months, " " 1 00
Three Months, " " 75

ADVERTISING RATES
Professional Cards, per month \$1 00
Display, per inch " " 1 00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK
This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

THE GAME LAW

The press of Southeastern Alaska is almost unanimous in favor of a law providing a bounty on wolf scalps. Every reader of this paper has seen frequent reference in its columns to this very important subject. Comes now the Ketchikan Miner and expresses our sentiments in the following language: "Being somewhat unfamiliar with the game laws of Alaska, we may not be able to discuss the law as laid down by the lawmakers in a wholly intelligent manner, but if the laws as they now stand are for the protection of game in Alaska, we had just about as well have no law at all. If we have a law for the protection of game, why not have a good one while we are at it, and one that will protect the game when it needs protection. Every true sportsman in the district knows the need of such a law and would no doubt not miss an opportunity to agitate the repeal of the law which any sportsman would take an interest in enforcing."

"In the first place the game, especially the deer, does not need protection from the hunter alone; they need protection from the wolves which roam the country in great bands at this time of the year and kill many more deer than all the hunters combined. We should have a bounty on wolf scalps, of sufficient size to insure their extermination. This will cost money to be sure, but Uncle Sam is reaping a rich revenue from the Alaska products, and why not spend a little of it in Alaska for the extermination of her greatest pest, the wolf?"

"On the other hand the hunter must be dealt with, and in dealing with him we are not dealing with men who do not know the necessity of a good game law. He knows that from a logical standpoint, unless the game of Alaska gets protection, and that very soon, he will be compelled to tramp many miles with but a poor prospect in the end of finding anything to shoot. He wants a game law; you want it; so why not at every opportunity request the men who represent us to use their influence in protecting the game?"

"In our opinion there should be three months open season for the buck only, this season being from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, and the season's kill limited to six bucks. Surely this is enough and affords the hunter plenty of sport as well as meat. Then let us have a bounty of about ten dollars for each wolf scalp or skin and we would soon realize the benefit done in protecting the deer. With such a bounty on the wolf, every Indian as well as the white man could find profitable employment during a portion of the year hunting out that sneaking pest."

SENTINEL would suggest that the wolf bounty be paid at the rate of \$5 for the male and \$15 for the female. Each female wolf will throw two litters of pups every year, and the larger bounty on the female would not be out of proportion.

The fire at the hotel last Saturday was extinguished simply be-

cause there was a small stream of running water that could be thrown on the burning woodwork. Just one little stream, properly directed at just the proper moment, probably saved thousands of dollars in property. It is a fact that the salt water dipped out of the bay was greatly effective, but the stream from the hose could be played in places which it was impossible to reach with buckets. This demonstrates the superiority of a good system of water works over any other means for fighting fire, and should be an incentive to greater activity in the establishment of such a system at Wrangell.

Sixteen deer killed by two men in two days is the reported record of two Wrangell natives last week. Whether the hunters be white men or native, this is too great a number of deer to be caught, suffering on the beach and killed, simply because they were there and, to satisfy the desire to kill. Such killings will surely result in more stringent game laws, and the federal government is already considering the appointment of game wardens to enforce the game laws in Alaska. If hunters will remain within reasonable bounds there will be greater freedom from stringent laws, but such slaughter as this of last week makes them necessary.

"What is proving one of the great drawbacks in Alaska at the present time is the relocation system which is being worked year in and year out by companies who stake claims and never do any work on them. Tom, Dick and Harry form a company, locating their claims in the name of one member of the company. At the expiration of Tom's time to do assessment work, Dick is on hand to locate—one year gone by. At the expiration of Dick's time, along comes Harry, and so on for years the property is held and not a shovelful of dirt or a pound of rock has been taken out. Thus the possibilities of the country remain hidden and an honest man deprived of a chance to go ahead and develop a mine. Such business should be stopped and we believe will be, when the people have stood it long enough, which should have been long ago."—Ketch. Miner.

Wonder why the Record failed to publish the report of the recent disturbance created at a Douglas funeral by strike-breakers? The paper has never omitted to mention any unpleasantness arising out of any doings of the union miners, and, in all fairness, it should also have given the details of the late disturbance.

The Juneau Record says that the report that sixty deer had been killed by two Juneau sportsmen, recently, was a canard, and that this paper was "taken in" by the report. We are pleased to learn that the story was untrue, as it enables us to form a better opinion of the two men who were reported to have done the killing.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eric Peterson, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, John Thormodsater, of the town of Petersburg, District of Alaska, have been duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate; that letters of administration were granted to me on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1908.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to said administrator at Petersburg, Alaska, or to the United States Commissioner at Wrangell, First Division, District of Alaska, with proper vouchers therefor, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1908.

JOHN THORMODSATER, Administrator aforesaid.

D17714

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF SAW MILL AND BOX FACTORY. PRIVATE SALE AND PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER and in pursuance to a certain order of sale made and entered in the matter of the copartnership Estate of Willson & Sylvester, a copartnership, dated November 28th, 1908, and which is now on file in the Probate Court of the Precinct of Wrangell, in the District of Alaska, Division No. 1, in the office of the Commissioner of said precinct, A. V. R. Snyder, Esq., the undersigned representatives of said copartnership estate will sell and finally dispose of all of the property belonging to said partnership estate, and constituting the assets of the late firm of Willson & Sylvester. Said property is fully and particularly designated and described in said order of sale of November 28th, 1908, to which reference is hereby made, and is situated at the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, subject to inspection by all purchasers or other parties interested, and consists of a saw mill and box factory, known as the Wrangell mill, and other assets of said copartnership estate. Said property will be offered in parcels, as hereinafter designated, at certain upset prices, the representatives receiving bids or offers for said property in such offered parcels, up to the day when the same will be sold at public auction, to wit:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909, at Wrangell, Alaska

All offers for private sale, or bids at public auction, must be accompanied by current funds to the amount of ten per cent of the price bid. All sales to be for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PARCEL ONE.

The sawmill property, containing the land and premises, particularly described in said order of sale, upon which the Wrangell mill and box factory is situated, together with the store, office building, blacksmith shop, boarding house, residence, outbuildings, buildings and structures, dry kiln, and other appurtenances used in the conduct of said business, said saw mill and factory being equipped with saws and machinery used for the conduct of said business, boilers, engines and appliances used therein; the wharves, lumber sheds, platforms and other appurtenances connected therewith; and also the Wrangell mill log boom lying adjacent and contiguous to the above mentioned premises, and being particularly bounded and described in said order of sale; and also that certain water right, easements and servitudes, together with the dam, damsite, the land used and occupied therefor, pipes, pipe lines and appliances, and the water right for the supply of water and power to said Wrangell mill, which water right is located on Mill Creek.

Bids will be received for the property embraced within said parcel one at twenty thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL TWO.

One million five hundred thousand feet, more or less, of lumber, rough and dressed, of marketable dimensions, now stored at said Wrangell mill, and on the wharves, docks, yards, sheds and premises.

Bids will be received for the property described in parcel two at sixteen thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL THREE.

Seven hundred thousand feet, more or less, of saw logs, situated in the boom and on the premises of said Wrangell mill.

Bids will be received for parcel three in the sum of forty-five hundred and fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL FOUR.

That certain steamer called and known as the "Alaska", of forty-three gross tons burden, the official number of which is 106533, with her life boat, apparel and furniture, and also that certain lumber barge or scow, known as the "Garret", with the capacity of one hundred twenty thousand feet of lumber, together with her anchors, log chain, chains and equipments.

Bids will be received for parcel four in the sum of four thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL FIVE.

That certain lot and parcel of land in said Town of Wrangell, together with the building thereon situated, known as the drug store building.

Bids will be received for parcel five in the sum of two hundred fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL SIX.

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, and the building thereon known as the cow barn.

Bids will be received for parcel six in the sum of fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL SEVEN.

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, together with the dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Willson as a residence.

Bids will be received for parcel seven in the sum of fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL EIGHT.

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, together with the dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Willson as a residence.

Bids will be received for parcel eight in the sum of three hundred dollars or upwards.

PARCEL NINE.

All outstanding and uncollected book accounts, shown by the books of the late firm of Willson & Sylvester.

Bids will be received, and letters of inquiry may be addressed to either of the undersigned at their respective postoffice addresses, or in care of the Wrangell mill, Wrangell, Alaska.

MARY A. WILLSON, Administratrix
and T. C. McVUGH, Administrator of the copartnership estate of Willson & Sylvester.

Dated January 6th 1909 J274

SHIP YOUR FURS

TO BECKER BROS. & COMPANY

116-122 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALASKA FURS

Wrangell Marble Sitka Hot Springs

.... Works

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

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WRANGELL, ALASKA SANITARIUM, ALASKA

Drs. Goddard and Brooks, Props.

Hot Mineral Baths, efficacious in cases of rheumatism, stomach and liver troubles, kidney diseases, etc. Competent physicians always in attendance.

Accommodations Unsurpassed

European and American plan. Cabins for rent. A general store. Cuisine unexcelled.

FOUR CYCLE SCRIPPS GASOLINE ENGINES

Although the speed boat "Scripps" at the D. M. B. C. races August 22, 1908, officially won the long distance championship of America; although she attained a speed of over 29 miles an hour; although two other winners in those races had Scripps Engines, do not think Scripps engines are built for racing only.

For steady plug-away hard work in family launch, cruiser, commercial or fishing boats the Scripps is giving 100 per cent satisfaction the world over. Always ready when you are. Inspect the 8 horsepower in new launch "Scripps" before buying.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Agent for Southeast Alaska

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All Kinds of Spruce and Cedar Lumber; Ceiling, Flooring, Rustic, Finishing and Boat Lumber, Salmon Boxes, Etc.

Special Attention to Building and Mining Timber

This Sawmill is Prepared to Make Prompt Delivery of Lumber in Any Quantity to Any Point in Southeastern Alaska. Parties Intending to use Lumber in Quantity will do well to apply for prices before buying elsewhere

WILLSON & SYLVESTER

Wrangell, Alaska

THE MINT SALOON

C. DENNY

WRANGELL SHINGLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS

SHINGLES

Buy at Home and Save Freight Charges and Time

That Little 5 Horsepower



in the Launch "SENTINEL"

Always starts off with only a quarter-turn of the fly-wheel and runs UNTIL THE ELECTRICITY IS SWITCHED OFF

If YOU want to be able to say the same thing about YOUR engine, get a JAGER catalogue and pick out a motor for your new launch.

GEORGE SNYDER, Agent, WRANGELL, ALASKA

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AND DEERSKINS TO

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Alaska Furs a specialty. Very low prices paid. Quick cash returns. Shipments held until returns approved, when requested. Make trial shipment. Convince yourself.

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FOR 1909

Three Good Magazines and Alaska Sentinel for \$2.25



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For \$2.25 in Advance

We will send THE ALASKA SENTINEL for a whole year, and in addition we will have

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All three standard magazines, sent for a whole year to any address you may name. ALL FOR \$2.25 PER YEAR.

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Trappers and Collectors

are requested to correspond with us about this season's catch of

FURS

We want the EARLY CATCH as well as the LATE CATCH.

We will pay full market value at all times.

Price lists and tags can be had for the asking at any time.

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Pool and Card Tables. You're Always Welcome

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FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First Class House in Every Particular

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